

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.
A NEW CONSTITUTION.
Radical Changes Effectuated.
The Irish Republic Recognized.
A SENATE AND HOUSE.
Col. John O'Mahony Elected President of the Brotherhood.
The Congress to Close on Tuesday.

VOL. XXV., No. 7,658.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS.

Important Correspondence Between Mr. Adams and Earl Russell.

England Held Responsible for the Depredations of the Anglo-Rebel Privateers.

Earl Russell Declines Arbitration.

Withdrawal of French Troops from Rome.

Meeting of Holders of American Securities.

IT IS VERY ENCOURAGING.

EXTRAORDINARY TREATMENT.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

THE NEW-YORK EXPRESS.

TRUTH

THE NEW-YORK EXPRESS.

THE NEW-YORK EXPRESS.

THE NEW-YORK EXPRESS.

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It was expected that one of the Fenians would be an informer and reveal the secrets of the entire organization.

Among the papers read at the Social Science Congress at Sheffield, was one by the Rev. Scott Martin, a colored representative of the American Missionary Society, on the cotton question, in which he contended that it would be better grown by free than slave laborers. He concluded by putting in an earnest plea for the negro race.

France. The semi-official Berlin Journal says that the honor and credit of the Emperor Napoleon III. are guaranteed by the Emperor upon pending questions, are guaranteed for the unaltered continuance of the friendly relations between France and Prussia. It has no doubt that the Emperor Napoleon III. has resolved to continue the disinterested policy he has hitherto pursued relative to the Duchies, &c.

Rome. The official Giornale di Roma, announces that it has authority to declare that the Pope in his last allocution upon secret societies, at all times, spoke from the promptings of his own conscience and with full independence. The French Government prohibited the publication of the Pope's remarks relative to the funeral of Marshal Magnan.

Hungary. Great agitation prevailed at Pesth on account of the meeting of the Committee of Commitment in that city. The Election question was under discussion.

Greece. Several ministers having resigned their portfolios the entire Cabinet had been entirely remodeled.

The City of New-York's News. The following is a summary of the news taken out by the steamship City of New-York:

The bondholders of the securities of the Southern States on which interest and dividends are in arrears, have held a meeting and appointed a committee to look after their interests. It is proposed that a call be made on the bonds, and it is estimated at \$4,000,000 sterling and the total debt \$27,000,000.

The special American correspondence of The Daily News represents President Johnson as playing a Southern game, and as giving the South far more than they ever hoped or asked for.

A Swiss paper draws an unfavorable picture of Capt. Weyr. It alleges that before he quitted Zurich for America he was imprisoned for forgery and embezzlement, and was divorced from his wife.

Among those arrested was a passenger by the steamship Helvetia, which sought to pass Queenstown without putting in to land her passengers. The reason given for this was that the ship was carrying arms, and a strict search was instituted among her passengers.

The strictest surveillance is maintained at Queenstown upon all vessels coming from America. It is stated that the principal Fenians are to be tried by a court-martial.

Lord Richard Grosvenor and Wm. Ewart, M. P., repudiate all connection with or interest in the Confederate Loan.

It is stated that Captain Jodkins will retire from service in the Canadian Cavalry to private life at the end of the present year.

The King and Queen of Portugal had arrived at Biarritz on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French.

It is reported that the Count Walewski will soon go to Florence on a political mission.

The Bank of France on the 24th inst. advanced its rate from 4 to 5 per cent.

The French troops have already been withdrawn from the Province of Liège in the Papal States.

The Minister of Police at Warsaw has indicated that the state of siege in Poland will be raised at the opening of the new year.

The Journal des Debats draws a parallel between Ireland and Poland.

The London Times emphatically denies the truth of the parallel, and points out that there is an essential difference in the condition of the two countries.

The Washington Government on the rapid reconstruction of the Southern States, and points out that the Russian Government was always in favor of the maintenance of the Union.

CHINA AND INDIA. SHANGHAI, Sept. 1.—A successful revolt is reported in Western Tartary.

The Province of Li has been wrested from the Celestial Empire.

Nienhsy has seized three cities, and it is reported that he has retreated from Farghina was crossed.

In tea there is a declining tendency. Silk is active. Exchange, 6 1/2.

Freights to London, 35 s 10 d. Exchange, 4 1/4. CANTON, Sept. 11.—Tea quiet. Exchange, 4 1/4. LONDON, Sept. 11.—Tea quiet. Exchange, 4 1/4.

Freights to Liverpool, 10 s 10 d. Exchange, 4 1/4. CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.—Cotton goods are advancing.

The loss of the American ship Eagle Speed, at the mouth of the Madras River, after having been ashore, is confirmed. Two hundred and sixty-five Coolies are missing.

The ship Harriet received some damage at Calcutta by collision. No date given.

MEXICO.

Proclamation and Decree from the Empire—Death to all Men Taken Arms in Hand—Punishment to Guerrillas and to All Those Conspiring with Them—Senators Declares for the French—Flight of Pasquerra in Arizona.

From Our Special Correspondent. CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 10, 1865.

The most important document of the week just elapsed is a proclamation of the Emperor. It declares that the departure of Mr. Juarez for the United States deprives the resistance against the Empire of the character of a regular war, and that there is no longer any reason to prolong the indulgence which the Government has hitherto manifested against armed bands known under the name of guerrillas.

Hereafter the right of belligerents will be refused to any officers or soldiers who are at present laying bare certain portions of the country, and every one of them taken arms in hands will be shot. Conspiring with guerrillas, and even the simple fact of not acting against them, are also punished. Here is the proclamation of the Emperor, which precedes the decree, in which the repressive measures are indicated:

MEXICO, Oct. 2, 1865. MEXICANS: The cause sustained with so great constancy and courage by Don Benito Juarez had already triumphed, not only before the national will, but also before the law which this leader indicated in support of his title. This course had degenerated in war of bands; to-day this war is abandoned by the fact that his chief has left the territory of the country.

The national Government has for a long time been indulgent. It has lavished clemency to leave to those who were misled and to those who were ignorant of the facts, the possibility of joining themselves to the majority of the nation and to come back in the path of duty.

The Empire has reached its end; the people have sustained this banner and have accepted the just and liberal principles which govern its policy. Disorder has only been maintained by some leaders led astray by unprincipled passions, and with them, by demagogues without political principles, and by an unbridled soldiery, which always remains as the last and sad vestige of civil wars.

Hereafter the struggle will not be carried on but between the honorable men of the nation and criminal bands of adventurers. To-day indulgence must cease for the administration of the Empire, and the people who set villages on fire, who assassinate peaceful citizens, who murder old men and defenseless women.

Strong in his power, the Government will hereafter be inflexible in the punishment of crime, and will not allow the rights of civilization, by the force of humanity, and by moral exigencies. MAXIMILIAN.

The decree which follows this proclamation states that all persons belonging to armed bands or associations not legally authorized, whether or not acting under political pretenses and whatever may be the number of the men composing it, its character and organization will be judged by military commissions.

If they are declared guilty of having even belonged to a band, they will be condemned to death. The sentence will be carried out within 24 hours.

All persons lending willing assistance to guerrillas, either in supplying them with money or any other kind of resources; those who give them information, advice or counsel; those who sell them arms, horses, food, or any kind of material of war; those who keep relations with them, or hide them in their houses or property; those who spread news calculated to disturb public order; and all the proprietors of farms who will not give advice in proper time of the presence of guerrillas in their neighborhood, will also be liable to be judged by a military commission, and, if found guilty, to be put to death.

These measures, as you will observe, are exceedingly rigorous; but in the estimation of men acquainted with Mexican character and habits, they are the only ones which can put an end to the war of guerrillas which is now desolating the country.

The Colonization Bureau has definitely been organized and placed under the direction of Mr. F. Maury, who had already been appointed Counselor of State. Mr. Maury has been intrusted with the care of establishing agents in Virginia, in the two Carolinas, in Texas, Missouri, California, New Orleans and Mobile. An indemnity of \$1,500 a year is granted to these immigrants.

Gen. Magruder has been placed at the head of the Central Bureau of the lands affected to colonization. These agencies have American emigration for their principal object.

In Sonora the Imperialists are everywhere triumphant. They did not even have the trouble to expel the Juaristas from that State, for the population itself did it. The French troops had nothing else to do but to support the movement of the people, who declared themselves in their favor as soon as they approached.

The French Colonel Garin, who had left Guaymas on the 23rd of July, reached Hermosillo on the 29th, and was enthusiastically received by the population of that city. The last remnant of the Juarista forces had left the city to march upon Ures, besieged by the Imperialists under command of Teran Y. Barrios.

The latter, informed of their advances, marched against them on the 30th of July at 11 o'clock at night, and put them in complete rout. The next day Ures, having been abandoned by the Juaristas, Mr. Teran Y. Barrios took possession of it.

The giving up this city, the capital of Sonora, by Gen. Pasquerra and Garcia Morales completes the defeat of the Juaristas in that State, which is now under the undisputed control of the French. Col. Garin, having granted a full amnesty to all those who would lay down their arms, hundreds and hundreds of Juaristas have availed themselves of that opportunity to submit to the Imperialists.

Gen. Pasquerra, the General-in-Chief of all the Juarista forces in Sonora, had crossed the frontier and taken shelter in Sonora.

Later From Mexico via Havana. Correspondence of the Associated Press. HAVANA, Oct. 18, 1865.

We have received later news from Vera Cruz by the arrival of the French steamer La France, which is rather interesting.

The voyage of Maximilian to Yucatan, which was projected and postponed several months ago, is to take place during November. Two important questions will arrest his attention—namely, the protracted struggle between the different castes, and the establishment of the limits of the British Colony of Belize or British Honduras.

Not much worthy of mention has occurred in Havana. Vessels arriving from Barcelona and other parts of Spain are put under close observation for fear of cholera. Rumors are in circulation of several cases occurring in this city, but they are very doubtful.

THE PHILADELPHIA FAIR.

The Opening Last Evening—Gen. Grant and Meade and Admiral Farragut Present—Address of Gen. Meade.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 23, 1865. The great fair in aid of the soldiers and sailors was inaugurated to-night at the Academy of Music. The interior of the building was handsomely decorated.

The ceremonies were witnessed by an immense concourse, including Gen. Grant and Meade and Admiral Farragut.

Gen. Meade delivered an address, urging upon all to contribute with generous heart and liberal hand. The exhibition commences to-morrow.

John Mitchell Not Released. FORTRES MORRIS, Monday, Oct. 23, 1865. John Mitchell has not been released, but is still here a prisoner.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 23, 1865. NAVAL EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of the Navy Department for the year ending on the 30th of June last amounted to \$12,000,000. The Secretary of the Navy estimates the expenses of the current year at \$23,000,000 only.

PARDON SEEKING. The ex-Rebel Gen. Dick Taylor, brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis, was at the White House to-day, soliciting pardon for his brother and himself.

RESIGNATIONS OFFERED. Major-Gen. W. B. Franklin, who was a commander of one grand division of the Army of the Potomac under Gen. Burnside, has tendered his resignation to the War Department, to accept the Presidency of the Colt Manufacturing Co., at Hartford, Ct. Major-Gen. Alex. McDowell McCook has resigned his commission in the army.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

A Religious Delegation Waits on the President to Request that a Day May be Set Apart for a National Thanksgiving—His Reply.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 23, 1865. A delegation of Congregationalists, consisting of the pastor and 16 members of the New Church recently organized in this city, called upon President Johnson to-day, in pursuance of resolutions recently adopted by that body, and expressed to him the respectful wish that he will appoint and set apart Thursday, the 30th of November next, the day usually observed annually by most of the States in the Union, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for His goodness unto us as a nation, and especially for the suppression of the recent Rebellion, for the restoration of peace within our civil war, and to offer devout supplications that He will still keep us as He has done in all our national history and trials under His divine guardianship and inspire all our rulers and people to devout justice, love mercy, and walk humbly before Him; and tendering to President Johnson their prayers that he may in the discharge of the high and solemn duties which Providence has devolved upon him, be sustained by the God of our fathers and be guided by that wisdom which comes down from above.

The Rev. E. F. Morris, the pastor, in his address said: In common with all the churches in this city and throughout the land, it is the aim of the Church Society we represent, through the benign doctrine and influence of the Christian religion, to add much strength to the administration of the Government, and to diffuse those Christian and patriotic principles which constitute the true life and moral glory of nations.

We sincerely invoke, Mr. President, the God of Washington and the God of Abraham, Lincoln, whom the nation profoundly believes and reverently honors, to bless the President, the nation, the one to found, and the other to preserve, our free institutions, to direct, uphold, and bless you in the administration of the Government, and to enable you and your official advisers and helpers to reconstruct and reestablish our civil relations on the foundation of righteousness, and so receive the crowning and perpetual blessing of Almighty God, and our precious inheritance of liberty and religion be transmitted to coming generations.

The President, in reply, observed that whatever he could say on this subject, he would say, and that he was glad to hear that the delegation was so numerous. He said that he had previously uttered, He, however, tendered his profound thanks for the expressions of the Church and the society, and remarked that he should be guided by the same principles of right and justice, which he frequently publicly declared, and which lay at the foundation of all good government, and of which religion constituted a vital and important part. He should exert himself to the utmost to turn the political tide into such channels as would best be calculated to preserve our honor and the national integrity.

The members of the Commission were individually introduced to the President, and after a short time spent in conversation they retired.

TEXAS.

Important to Pardon Brothers—Circular from the Freedmen's Bureau—Murder of Col. Kirby—A Cotton Factory.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1865. Gov. Hamilton has officially made known the statement necessary to be made to accompany a petition to President Johnson for pardon. He says that all applications for pardon will require his endorsement.

Gen. Gregory, the Commissioner of the Texas Freedmen, issued a circular on the 12th inst., expressing the wish that the Freedmen should be encouraged to liberally construct everywhere. The officers of the Bureau are directed to adjust all causes of difference between the Freedmen and Whites, when the State Judicial officers fail by unauthorized codes to do the Freedmen justice.

The Freedmen are enjoined to make contracts with those who will employ them, and to make a choice of what work they wish to perform. Idleness will not be tolerated among them, and all contracts they make must be strictly kept.

Gen. Fuller, Assistant Commander of Louisiana, has also issued an address, substantially the same as the above.

Col. Kirby, a prominent citizen of Texas, and related to Gen. Kirby, had been murdered by his negro servant at Hamstead. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter.

The leading merchants of Houston are erecting a large cotton factory.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

The Provisional System Canon—Missionary Bishops—Historical Sketch of the Ministry of the Episcopal Church—Existing Legislation—Address—Election of Bishops—One Out of Three Candidates Chosen—Election of Bishops to Colorado, Nevada and China.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 23, 1865. The Secretary announced that the vote on the "Provisional System Canon" taken on Saturday was as follows: Clerical, 11; Lay, 5; divided, 2. Lay, 5; divided, 2.

The Committee on Canons reported, under instructions, an amendment to the canon in reference to foreign Missionary Bishops, which was adopted.

The Committee on Canons further reported, in reference to the ministrations of men not ordained by the Episcopal Church, that they consider existing legislation sufficient, and further action is inexpedient.

The Committee on Closing Services was instructed to ascertain when the House of Bishops will be ready to adjourn.

A resolution appointing a Joint Committee on a Standard Prayer Book was adopted.

Mr. Welch called up the order of the day, and introduced the following resolutions: Twenty-one dioceses voted to ballot by dioceses, and others for three Missionary Bishops, separately, in the order named in the message from the House of Bishops.

After considerable debate Mr. Welch's resolution was adopted.

A ballot was first had in the case of the Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, D. D.

The clerical vote stood as follows: 25 dioceses, yes; 10 divided. The lay vote stood as follows: 11 dioceses, yes; 10 divided. The vote of the lay vote stood as follows: 11 dioceses, yes; 10 divided.

The chair announced a concurrence of orders. The Rev. Dr. Whitman moved that the House go into a second ballot with closed doors.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 23, 1865.

At the session of the Fenian Congress on Saturday night, the Committee on the Constitution and Government reported a new Constitution, which effects radical changes, abolishing the Central Congress, creating a Senate of fifteen in number, abolishing the office of Head Center, creating a President and military, naval and financial bureaus, with Secretaries of the Treasury and of War, who shall have control of their several departments. All appointments must be ratified by the Senate.

The new Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood is after the plan of the Constitution of the United States, the committee having taken that instrument as their model. Besides the Military Board at headquarters, the Constitution provides for an Assistant-Inspector General for each State.

The Congress reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. Col. John O'Mahony in the chair, who addressed the Congress, impressing on the minds of the delegates the great importance of the business to be transacted during the day in the election of a President and members of the Senate of the Brotherhood, and he suggested that some person other than the President and Vice-President of the Congress be selected to preside during the day.

Doran Killian of Missouri was unanimously elected President.

On motion, Chicago was recognized as a separate district.

On motion, Messrs. Hyman, Rice and Capt. Wolcott of Pennsylvania were appointed a committee to draft a synopsis of the proceedings of the Convention for the use of delegates and information of members of the various circles throughout the country.

Adj. Gen. Downing presented his report to the Congress, which was referred to a committee, consisting of the late sub-Committee on Military Affairs.

A committee was appointed to draft an address, and embody therein a resolution by this Congress of an Irish Republic, the address to receive the signatures of the delegates from all the circles represented.

The following gentlemen were elected Senators: W. R. Roberts of New-York, President of the Senate; R. D. Killian of Missouri; James Gibbons of Pennsylvania; Michael Scanlan of Illinois; R. H. Dair of Indiana; R. F. Mullin of Tennessee; William F. Fleming of New-York; P. Bannan of Kentucky; P. J. Meehan of The Irish American, New-York; P. A. Sennott of Massachusetts; J. W. Fitzgerald of Ohio; S. J. Meany of The Tribune, New-York; J. J. O'Sullivan of New-York.

The Constitution also provides for a House of Representatives, to be composed of the delegates assembled in Congress. They held their first session this evening. The House was called to order at 8 o'clock. On motion, Col. M. C. Murphy was elected Speaker of the House, and P. A. Collins Secretary. Col. John O'Mahony was declared, amid loud and enthusiastic cheers, again and again repeated, the unanimous choice of the House for President of the Fenian Brotherhood of North America.

After taking the oath of office prescribed in the new Constitution, the President delivered a lengthy and cheering address which was received with marked approbation and applause.

The President then adjourned sine die. The Senate having retired, the House adjourned to reassemble to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. It is supposed that the proceedings of the House will be closed on Tuesday night, when the delegates will return to their homes.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad—One Man Instantly Killed—A Large Number Wounded—Disregard of Orders the Cause.

From The New-Haven Journal of yesterday. About 7 o'clock last night a construction train, coming up from Cosco's bridge on the New-Haven road, when about a mile and a quarter from that point, came into collision with a milk train from the Danbury and New-Haven Road, which was running down to the bridge. The shock was so great as to wedge the two engines firmly together, to throw several cars of the milk train off the track, and to pile up three platform cars of the construction train upon another.

Two passenger cars of the latter train were smashed up somewhat, and both engines were badly demolished. Conductor Hurbit, of the New-York Road, ran down to the wreck with two passenger cars, and took on board the persons injured, leaving some at Stamford and Norwalk, and arriving here with others about 10 o'clock.

By this accident only one person was killed, so far as we have yet learned. This was a hatter from Bethel, named Hurbit, who was badly injured in the forehead and neck. He was taken to Stamford, but died before he could be removed to the city, in consequence of the rupture of an artery in the head. He was riding on the milk train—or rather on the engine, it was said—having come down for a pleasure trip to see the burned bridge.

Mr. Parsons, a conductor on the Danbury and Norwalk train, was hurt quite badly, and was taken to Norwalk. Engineer Lyman of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, who was on the milk train plowing its way down from Norwalk, was also injured in the legs, but not dangerously, it is thought. Mr. William Mansfield, track superintendent at New-Haven, had his ankle badly injured in jumping from the construction train.

Mr. Hebron T. Douglas, car-repairer of this city, was also hurt considerably. A man named Daily, formerly switchman at the New-Haven station, but now a brakeman, was injured in the legs. John Dorian of Stamford, a workman, had an arm dislocated. There were also other persons left at Stamford somewhat injured, but whose names we could not ascertain, and several others, among or less than, were brought to this city, or left at different places on the route.

Of the whole number of persons injured, we have been unable to gain accurate information; some passengers representing that there were nearly thirty, while others believe that there were from twelve to twenty. All the persons who accept Mr. Hurbit of Bethel, were railroad employees.

The cause of this accident, it is stated, was that orders given by Superintendent Hoyt to delay the milk train were not regarded, or, on some day, did not reach the person in charge of the train. The conductor, having run down to the bridge, could not get off the down train in returning until it reached Stamford, and the Superintendent therefore gave orders that the construction train should have the right of way on this track.

It would seem, was running contrary to that order, though on its regular time. Even then the accident probably might have been avoided, had there not been a curve just at the point where the collision took place. It is believed that the Superintendent was on the construction train himself, but was not injured. One man, name unknown, had a very serious escape. He was caught under a truck and so badly in ruins that it was fully half an hour before he could be extricated, but he had no bones broken, and was only considerably bruised and out.

VIRGINIA.

The Custom-House Nominees in Petersburg—They are Ineligible—Aleck Stephens in Richmond—Times of Gov. Pierpont.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 23, 1865. The Petersburg Index of to-day understands that a gentleman recently appointed to fill the vacancy in the Custom-House of that city will be unable to qualify on account of their inability to take the oath required.

The Richmond papers announce the arrival of Alexander H. Stephens in Richmond on Sunday. Gov. Pierpont returned to Richmond on Saturday evening from Washington. He is quite sick.

Death of Dr. Dwight. BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 23, 1865. The Rev. Dr. William T. Dwight, long regarded as one of the ablest Congregational clergymen in New-England, died at Andover yesterday, aged 71 years.